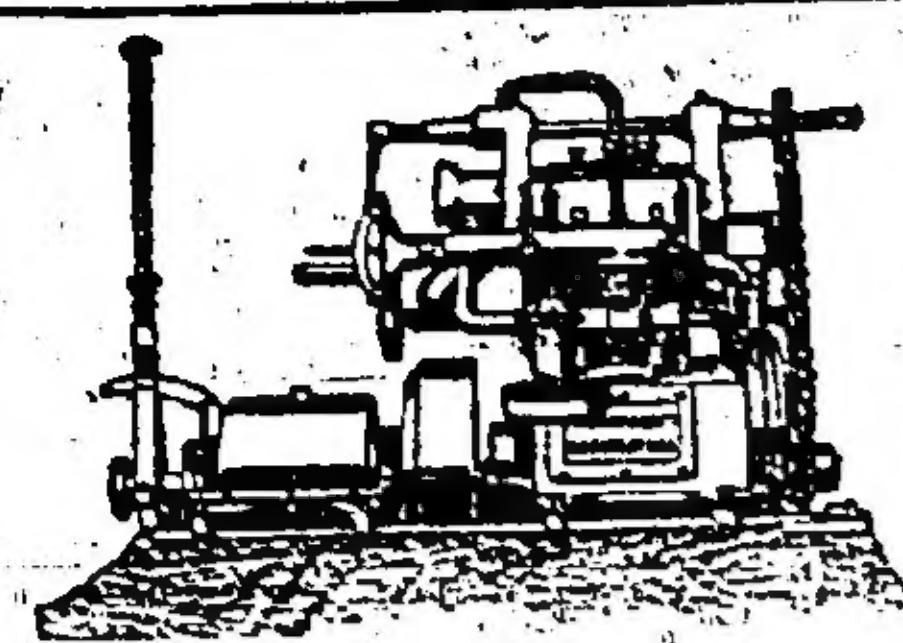




## NOTICES.

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New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment.—  
Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value,  
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and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.  
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8 STRAND. 1/2 to 15"	CABLE LAID 5" to 15"	4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.  
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

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ASTHMA  
CAN BE CURED.

WHY be half suffocated, and sit up all night coughing and gasping for breath when a SINGLE dose of

## NOBB'S ASTHMA CURE

will give you certain prompt relief and ensure a good night's rest? This is the only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered by Mr. NOBB'S, a qualified Chemist, and a sufferer for many years, who, if taken when necessary, effect a radical cure of this extremely incurable malady.

Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD. and all Chemist and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Price: \$2.50 per bottle.

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Established A.D. 1880.  
IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesalers and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and Foundry Castings Importers. General Storekeepers and Ship Chandlers. Nos. 33, and 37, Wing Loon Street, (Mad Street), near Central Market. Telephone No. 514.

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Established 1880. Telephone No. 111.  
PIANOS & ORGANS REPAIRED, TUNED & REGULATED. CASES RE-POLISHED.  
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LOWEST CHARGES. CONSISTENT WITH BEST WORKSHIP. ESTIMATES GIVEN ON REQUEST.

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Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.  
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CENTRAL LOCATION.  
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING,  
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.  
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STREAMERS.  
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J. WITCHELL,  
Manager.

## NEW MACAO HOTEL.

PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1914, under new Proprietorship and Management. The above Hotel is open to Residents and Tourists, excellent accommodation. Large dining room for 150 persons. The Hotel has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished. The Hotel is in every respect, large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements. Hot and Cold Baths. Electric Light and Fans. Private room and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to THE MANAGER.

Telegraphic Address "Phoenix."

## Grand Hotel de l' Europe, Singapore.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.  
EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL.

(Late Grand Hotel, Southwicks, England, and  
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FIRST-CLASS CUISINE      GRILLED ROOM & RESTAURANT

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EUROPEAN BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS,  
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FRESH SYSTEM & HARDOCKS      MEALS AT ALL HOURS

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BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER  
AND AFTERNOON TEA.

TICKET (For 30 Meals or a la carte up to 75 cents).  
Sole price 25c.

SALTED MEAT PIES, SAUSAGE ROLLS & PORK PIES, FRESH.  
Mrs. N. BABBAGE,  
Manageress.

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HONEY AND ALMOND  
It particularly recommended for  
ROUGH, HARD OR IRRITATED SKIN, CHAPPED  
FACE, LIPS AND HANDS,  
SUNBURN, WINDBURN, GOLD SORES,  
CHILBLAINS, BURNS, SCALDS, FLESH WOUNDS, CHAFING,  
MOSQUITO AND OTHER INSECT BITES.  
and all the various.

CONDITIONS OF THE SKIN OF LIKE CHARACTER

## THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY,

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## DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE &amp; SALE.

PROMPT SERVICE.

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## NOTICES.



VAFIADIS'  
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
Superfine "	20	.75
"	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS:

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LTD.  
HOTEL MANSIONS.

## GENERAL NEWS.

From Their Majesties:  
In reply to the telegram of congratulation sent on St. Andrew's Day to the King and Queen, the President of St. Andrew's Society has received the following:—Their Majesties heartily thank you for kind greetings.

Killed in Action.  
Many friends in the Far East (say the N. C. Daily News) will learn with deep regret that the Standard Oil Co. received news of the death of Lieut. W. Hamill, 11th Battalion, Manchester Regt., killed in action on August 16.

China's Salt Revenue Surplus.  
The Salt Revenue surplus for the month of November amounted to \$8,000,000, according to the Peking Daily News. This sum was paid over to the Government on the 4th instant through the Bank of China and Bank of Communications at Shanghai and the French Bank at Canton.

Marriage at Nagasaki.  
The marriage took place at Nagasaki, on the 29th ult., at the residence of Mr. S. A. Ringer, in the presence of the American Consul; Mr. E. L. Neville, of Mr. Lucy Goodrich, Agent at Manila of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, and well-known in Far Eastern ports, and Mrs. Ethel Greene, of San Francisco.

Back to China.  
Among the passengers who returned to Shanghai last week were:—Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Bingham and Mr. D. Lindall, from England; Dr. and Mrs. R. S. Ivy and Mrs. S. B. Neill, Mr. and Mrs. S. Benjamin, from Canada; Mr. and Mrs. Scriabinikoff, and Messrs. P. F. Wisner and A. J. P. Heard.

A Double Decoration.  
News has been received in Shanghai from France that Dr. Freson had received double decoration, the Legion of Honour and the Croix de Guerre. Dr. Freson, who is now at Verdun, in charge of fractures, and has received special commendation on the excellence of his work which is spoken of as some of the best seen in the war.

The S. P. C. A. in Japan.  
One learns with satisfaction from the Japan Chronicle that the Inspectors of the Kobe S. P. C. A. had a busy time during November. No less than 87 cases of over-loading horses were dealt with during the month, and in 12 cases help was procured for horses dragging loads up steep roads. Sixteen cases of beating horses were dealt with by the Inspectors, and six men found cruelly jerking the reins of their horses were warned. Nine sick horses and other animals were cared for during the month. The Society appears to be due to foreign enterprise.

Captain Sowerby M.C.  
Mr. A. de C. Sowerby has received a letter from his brother, Captain Edward S. Sowerby, R.A.M.C., which announces that the latter has been decorated with the Military Cross. Captain Sowerby was born in Taiyuan, Shensi, in 1889. In 1899, with the rest of his family he was taken home to be educated, thus just escaping the Boxer massacres in Shensi. He remained in England till 1914, being educated in Bath and Bristol, and taking his medical degrees M.B. and B.S. in London. In 1914 he came to China in the English Baptist Mission, but returned to England in 1915 to join up.

Belated Fulfilment of Promise.  
We are informed from the water front (says the Central China Post of December 6) that a number of the Captains of the China Merchants steamers have received the medals which were promised them for services performed during the second revolution four years ago. The other officers and crews have received nothing and, in the case of two vessels, which were commanded outright and were all the time on the job instead of transporting troops occasionally, they have neither received the medals nor the three months' camsha pay which was promised to them by H. E. Li Yen-hung, the late President. However, "everything comes to them that waits," and perhaps in the course of another four years they too will be remembered.

## DURESCO.

The Colorwash that is more trouble to apply, but which lasts, not twice, but ten times longer.

Wonderful for outside work.  
The only reliable COLORWASH on the Market.

Large variety of artistic shades in stock.

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MACHINERY OFFICE.

NO. 4, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

REMINGTON      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...  
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UNDERWOOD      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...  
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PRICES \$50 TO \$150.

Machines are in first class Condition and ready for immediate delivery.

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POWELL'S BUILDING,

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## FRENCH LESSONS.

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15, Morrison Hill Road.

## E. HING &amp; CO.

SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

25, WING WOO ST., CENTRAL.

## GENERAL NEWS.

A Kobe Conflagration.  
The Kobe Post Office has been destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated at one million yen. The mail was removed safely and no telegrams were burnt, but the telegraph instruments were destroyed.

Patriotic Clyde Shipbuilders.  
Clyde shipbuilders have patriotically refused to tender for the building of Norwegian cargo vessels, to be delivered as soon as possible after the war, though a minimum of \$30 a ton dead-weight was offered.

Russians in England.  
If a young Russian, having elected to go back to Russia to fight changes his mind, he has to go into the British Army without the right of an appeal for exemption, was the effect of a King's Bench Court decision.

Brigandage in Manan.  
A correspondent at Kingteekwan writes that last night (the 20th ult.) about 100 brigands set fire to an inn near Kingteekwan. They fired the back and waited in front for the inmates to come out and then women and children were all slaughtered or burnt except one woman who was carried away. At daylight the brigands reached a small town and carried off several persons for ransom. The richest man in the country has been kidnapped and several tens of thousands of taels demanded as ransom. As there was a military camp near the place of seizure the military are suspected of conniving at the deed.

Queer Situation at Yochow.

The China Merchants Steamer Kweilei arrived here yesterday (says the central China Post of December 8) with a number of Northern troops which, after remaining for a while at the China Merchants' bound, were subsequently landed at Wuchang. We learn that these soldiers were the 2,000 which left here by the steamer for Yochow and on arrival at that port there were refused permission to disembark by the troops which had taken charge of garrisoning the place, so there was nothing left for them to do but return to this centre. Query: Have the Southerners already taken Yochow?

Kaiser's Spendthrift Nephew.  
Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, whom the Kaiser desires to place under restraint because of his money squandering tendencies, is (says the Scots Pictorial) a son of Prince and Princess Frederick Leopold, a brother of that airman, Prince Karl, who was brought down by British flying men a few months ago, and who died as the result of his wounds thereafter, and a nephew of the late Duchess of Connaught. His mother is a sister of the German Empress, and there has always been rather acute jealousy between the two sisters, the higher position of the Empress being neutralized, to her mind, by the fact that Princess Frederick Leopold, the wife of a very rich man, always managed to get more of her own way. This despite the fact that the Frederick Leopolds were anything but a popular or happy couple, as Miss Keen, who for seven years was a governess to their daughter, Princess Victoria Margaretha of Prussia, points out in her recent book. The sons of the house went their own way to a great extent, and Prince Frederick Leopold the younger developed into something of a spendthrift. His parents, however, are with him in putting up a stout resistance to the Kaiser in the matter of "restraint," which, more or less means imprisonment as a mentally deficient person.

## NOTICES.

## MOOTRIE PIANOS

combine all the essentials that go to make up an ideal instrument for this climate, and are backed by guarantee for five years.

## SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH

## S. MOUTRE &amp; CO. LTD.



## THE ONLY

EUROPEAN OPTICIAN  
IN THE COLONY.

## DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.

## N. LAZARUS,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN

28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

## WAR DEVICE PATENTS.

Applications at Washington  
Increasing Daily.

Washington, October 30.—War has caused an anomalous situation in the Patent Office, where the number of applications for patents on war devices increases daily, and the fear of giving valuable information to the enemy is causing the withholding of patent rights to scores of inventors.

The Patents Commissioner's office announced to day that the Heretics within the last few weeks had refused patents to about sixty war inventions, acting under the recent law giving the Federal Trade Commission and the Patent Office authority to prevent publication of patents which the enemy might use.

A corps of West Point and Annapolis graduates, trained in the technical problems of war, scan the thousand or more patent papers issued weekly for details of military significance, and choose those on which patent proceedings should be suspended during the war. Inventors thus deprived of patent rights may offer their devices to the Government, and sue after the war for compensation.

Nearly two hundred applications for patents from German citizens also are pending. Commissioner Newton is postponing action until he can learn whether Germany is granting reciprocal rights under an act extending for nine months the time in which foreign applicants

for patents must apply in the United States, normally one year from the issuance of a patent in the foreign country. The State Department has been asked to ascertain through the Spanish Embassy at Berlin, which has charge of American interests, whether similar courtesy is shown American inventors in Germany.

Mr. Newton explained to day that the American Government has adopted a liberal policy in protecting the patent rights of enemy inventors during the war.

"The President has not ordered any sequestration of foreign hostile patent property," he said. "The 'Trading-with-the-Enemy' act only authorizes the President through the Federal Trade Commission to grant licenses to manufacturers of articles covered by enemy-owned patents. This act provides for licensing American manufacturers under enemy patents and provides that the money received for the licenses be kept by the Government and subsequently paid to the German owner of the patent."

"The practical effect of the act, therefore, is to provide for the working of German patented inventions in this country under the supervision of the Federal Trade Commission and for the protection of the German patentees during the continuation of the war."

Ice At Tientsin.  
Latest advices from Tientsin are to the effect that there is ice floating in the river and the greatest depth of water is 7 ft. 3 in.

## NOTICES.

## Do You Suffer from any SKIN OR BLOOD DISEASE

such as Eczema, Scrofula, Bad Leg, Abscesses, Ulcers, Glanders, Swellings, Boils, Pimples, Severe Itching, Rashes, Piles, Blood Poisons, Rheumatism, etc. If so, don't waste your time and money on less efficacious and costly remedies which do not cure the disease. What you want, and what you must have to be permanently cured, is a medicine which has been used for the cure of the most serious and difficult cases of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is pleasant to take and guaranteed harmless, safe, and effective. Price 25c.



## Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD  
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET.	WANTED.
To be let—Houses or Offices in York Buildings.	POSITION WANTED as NURSE or CHAMBER MAID, for the period of a journey to America, by a lady desirous of obtaining free passage from Hongkong to New York. Apply Box 1343 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.	WANTED.
To be let—A flat in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon.	FOR SALE.—CRUISER YACHT in splendid condition. Apply "Yachtsman" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

## NOTICES.

## 4% FRENCH LOAN.

(Rent Perpetuelle 4%).

The BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE begs to announce that, to ensure the arrival of applications in Paris before December 16th, they will telegraph a first list of subscriptions from here on the 11th INSTANT.

Intending subscribers are therefore invited to apply without delay.

Issue Price: 68.60

All applications from Foreign Countries will be allotted in full.

Further particulars on application to the

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE,  
5, Chater Road.

## NOTICE.

## THE DAIRY FARM CO. LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue to ADELINA O'DEGUTIE REZ of Hongkong a duplicate certificate of one share in this Company or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon the statement that the original certificate for one share No. 7217 dated 26th October 1896 has been lost or destroyed. AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claim or representation in respect or such original certificate is made to the Directors they will proceed to deal with such application for certificate.

M. MANUK,  
Secretary.  
Dated 1st day of December, 1917.

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Angelina, from New York.  
Barreito & Co., from New York.

Chin Mean Lin, 62, Winglok St., from Montreal.

Chengnishi, Ijii Confectionery, Thongkwan Market, from Shanghai.

Chut Hee, c/o Honz Thong Seng, from Batavia.

Chingtai, from Guaymashome.

Engguan Guanke, from Peng-

ang.

Fontaine Poste Restante, from Paris.

Joseph Astor Hotel, from Shanghai.

Koohung, Wingon, from San Francisco.

Liting Hotel, Chongwen St., from Taipai.

J. M. BECK,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, Dec. 13, 1917.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Sengnong, Winglok Street, from Amoy.

Yungsheng, from Tokio.

G.M. House, c/o Nanyang Tobacco, 13, Race Course, from Swatow.

Chansinchow, 17, Third Floor, Old Billy Street, from Shanghai.

Nam, from Shanhai.

Hesumque, 4, Chickham Road, from Shanghai.

Potier Kremlin, from Kobe.

T. KING,  
Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, Dec. 14, 1917.

## NOTICES.

PUBLIC WORKS  
DEPARTMENT  
NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY notified that on the 8th January proximo, at 3 P.M. at the Public Works Department, and before a Committee presided by the Engineer Director of the Public Works, tenders will be received for the contract of "Erection of a building for the Colonial Secretary's Office."

The conditions of the tendering, the specifications and the plans of the building are open to the public at the Public Works Department and in the Portuguese Consulate in Hongkong, where they can be examined all on week days.

Macao, Public Works Department, 6th December, 1917.

RAUL M. DE FARIA E MAIA,  
Engineer Director.

## THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO. LTD.

Before purchasing Electrical Appliances for use in connection with the Company's supply, Consumers are recommended to communicate with the Under-signed with a view to ascertain-

- If the Appliances, and their use, are in accordance with the Company's Regulations.
- If the wiring of the premises, where it is intended to install such Appliances is suitable.

It is important that the foregoing information should be obtained from the Company, as not only does the neglect to do so endanger property by fire but in addition may lead to a contravention of the Ordinance.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1917.

## NOTICES.

## THE HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

G. S. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for 2s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for £1, or larger advertisements from £2.

STEAMSHIP LINES arranged under the Ports to which they sail and indicating the approximate sailings.

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc. in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

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(Published Annually)

Enables traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in each class of goods. Besides being complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the directory contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS with the Goods they ship and the Colonies and Foreign Markets they supply.

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THE LONDON DIRECTORY, LTD.

25 Albemarle Place, London, W.1.

## NOTICES.

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

## JUST TO HAND

## CRICKET BATS,

GOLF CLUBS, BALLS, CADDY BAGS,  
TENNIS RACKETS (TWELVE MODELS.)

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

## I. &amp; R. MORLEY'S

## WOOL SOCKS

## NEW STOCK

## JUST RECEIVED.

## IN ALL WEIGHTS

SIZES 9" to 11"

## J. T. SHAW

## Tailor and Outfitter

NEXT DOOR TO THE HONGKONG HOTEL



## THE UNRIVALLED DISINFECTANT

is the result of years of experiment and scientific research. The safest and most economical of efficient disinfectants mixes equally well with salt, brackish and fresh water.

ONE GALLON IZAL MAKES

## WINES AND SPIRITS

### ASSORTED CASES FOR XMAS.

Case No. 1.—\$22.

3 Bott St Estephe Claret	1 Bot Superior Old Cognac
2 " Light Dry Sherry	1 " Very Old Liqueur Scotch
2 " Port Full Bodied	1 " Whisky " Quality
2 " Gin	1 " Dewar's Scotch Whisky

Case No. 2.—\$28.

1 Bot St. Marceau Champagne	1 Bot Superior Old Liqueur Cognac
1 " Burgundy Brandy	1 " Very Old Liqueur Scotch
3 Bott St Estephe Claret	1 " Whisky " Quality
1 Bot Light Dry Sherry, Sandeman's	1 " Dewar's Scotch Whisky
1 " Port Superior Light Invalid	1 " Gin
	1 " Orange Curacao.

Case No. 3.—\$32.

1 Bot St. Marceau Champagne	1 Bot Killy Liqueur Whisky (Guaranteed 20 years old)
3 Bott Superior Old Port, "D" Quality	3 Bott St. Julian Claret
1 Bot Very Fine Old Brown Brandy	1 Bot Gin
1 " Whisky " Quality	1 " Orange Curacao.

SPECIAL CASES PUT UP TO ORDER.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

Tel. 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union  
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1917.

### THE ALLIES' ECONOMIC WEAPON.

The very pointed and decidedly pertinent remarks that have been addressed particularly to Germany by several of our leading public men regarding Germany's economic dependence upon the British Empire as also upon several of the other Allies, notably the United States, appear to be having the desired effect. The German Government officials, though they have often acted foolishly, are by no means fools, and they know perfectly well that if Britain and the United States withhold from Germany certain raw materials their economic welfare will be seriously hampered and in some cases wholly destroyed. This is a weapon that Germany cannot possibly ignore, for no matter how long she may be able to hold out, her defeat is certain. Her powers of recuperation will unquestionably depend largely on her ability to obtain, with as much ease as in pre-war days, a steady influx into Germany of all sorts of raw materials, so that her manufacturers and the whole of her industries, when once again properly organised on normal lines, may move along without a hitch. But the Allies, and particularly Great Britain and the Empire generally, together with the United States, know the powerful weapon they hold in their possession, and clearly realising its power, the point is being driven home to Germany with very telling emphasis.

The other day Mr. Bonar Law warned our enemies that the longer the war lasts, the less raw material would there be to go round, and, as the Allies would help themselves first, the less there would be for Germany. That is plain and to the point, and even the little lapses into obtuseness characteristic of the Germans can hardly miss its meaning and significance. Even more pointed was the statement of Sir Edward Carson, who indeed is not inclined to mince matters. "During the period of reconstruction after the war," said Sir Edward, "until the needs of ourselves and our Allies are satisfied, Germany will not get an ounce of raw material from the British Empire." As an indication of what that really means to Germany, we have the statement of Mr. Runciman, who speaks with the authority and the knowledge of an ex-President of the Board of Trade. He says, and says correctly, that the Allies control the principal raw materials of the world. America could shut off cotton, leaving Germany to obtain only a little from Asia Minor. We ourselves could deprive her of three-fourths of the hides required for leather purposes and practically all the rubber which is now an essential part of nearly every manufacture. And it will be part of our policy, as Mr. Runciman states, and as President Wilson also declared, to enforce the maintenance of peace by the control of raw materials. It is unquestionably a very powerful weapon, and it is evident that Germany realises what it will mean to her.

The Germans, in fact, admit their dependence on foreign countries, and particularly on England. In their impotence in this matter all they can do apparently is "to threaten the non-withdrawal of the U-boats," and von Tirpitz, speaking in Berlin, endeavours to conciliate his audience by stating that conditions would be imposed guaranteeing the now lacking raw materials. That is quite another story and will, of course, depend on the issue of hostilities; and as the Germans would be only too glad to throw up the sponge now and call it a draw, it is not likely that in the circumstances they will be able to "impose any such conditions." Equally painful is the consolation offered to his fellow countrymen by General Scheuch when he says that during war-time several raw materials, such as synthetic rubber, nitrile and paper products, and "nitrate from the air" have proved successful. For war emergencies these doubtless suffice, but it will be quite a different matter when normal economic conditions prevail in other countries. Time is on our side. We still retain numerical superiority on the Western Front and with the entrance of America into actual hostilities the prospects will be

### The Quality of Mercy.

We have occasion at times to bemoan magisterial leniency towards offenders whose guilt is established, but that does not prevent us from penning a few words of commendation at the treatment yesterday given to a poor old hawker who was brought before Mr. Wood for possessing no licence. The old man, it appears, was formerly a junkmaster but had lost his vessel in a typhoon and, with it, presumably, all his earthly possessions; hence his hawking. In view of this circumstance and the obvious truthfulness of the defendant, who appeared in Court despite the fact that he was let out without bail being required of him, his Worship discharged him and intimated that a free licence would be granted through the Poor Box funds. It is a small incident, no doubt, but it is certainly one that reflects the broad scope of British justice, which does not cling slavishly to the letter of the law but always has an ear open to other and deeper considerations when humanitarian ideas demand it. A little incident of this kind serves to illustrate the great and noble principles on which the success of British colonisation is based. The secret lies in sympathetic administration and the tempering of justice with mercy—in short, in treating subject races as human beings and not, as is the German way, in regarding them as so much scum who have no rights of their own. Big oaks from little acorns grow, and it is by the steady accumulation of little acts of common decency like this that British rule is appreciated wherever it is exercised.

A grimy coal cooler appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, on a charge of having in his possession a quantity of coal for which he could not account. Defendant said he bought the coal from some collier whom he could not find. A fine of \$10 was imposed.

### An Appeal to the Public.

Owing to the exceedingly dry weather and the very inflammable nature of vegetation on the hillsides at the present time, the kind co-operation of the public is asked for in the prevention of grass fires. Matches, cigar and cigarette ends, etc., should not be thrown away in the vicinity of vegetation unless they have been previously extinguished. Members of picnic parties should see that all fires, kindled to boil water, &c., are afterwards properly extinguished before leaving them. The neglect of any of these precautions is sufficient to destroy the work of a year.

### THE DRUG HABIT.

Alarming Increase in America.

Mr. Arthur Woods, Police Commissioner at New York, has sent letters to Senator William M. Calder and the Attorney-General asking their co-operation in securing Federal legislation restricting the sale, exportation, importation and distribution of all habit-forming drugs. He says the use of heroin and cocaine during the last ten years has become prevalent to an alarming degree, and that these drugs are easily obtained in New York. This, the Commissioner points out, is partly due to loose methods in enforcing laws in other States.

While there is the Harrison law, a Federal statute, and the Boylan law, a State statute, neither of these two laws goes far enough, according to the Commissioner. He would have sale of drugs directly in the hands of all habit-forming drugs. He says the use of heroin and cocaine during the last ten years has made yearly, but no progress is made in stamping out the drug habit. The profit to the trade in the illicit sale of habit-forming drugs is enormous, averaging from \$300 to \$400 per cent.

Both Senator Calder and the Attorney-General have promised the Commissioner that a bill in line with his ideas will be drawn and introduced in Congress at its next session.

### TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending December 15th, 1917:

Receipts	Aggregate
for week	50 weeks.
December 15th, 1917	
This Year: \$11,762	\$671,423
Last Year: 12,277	710,941
Increase: -	-

per week, making a fitting end.

Singing of "A Portuguese" and the National Anthem brought

### PORTUGUESE RED CROSS.

#### Spurious Entertainment at Club Lusitano.

There was a large and appreciative assembly at the Club Lusitano last evening, when a variety entertainment was given in aid of the Portuguese Red Cross Fund, and those who were fortunate enough to attend were treated to one of the brightest and most talented programmes seen in Hongkong for a long time past. From start to finish the evening went with an enjoyable swing. The concert was under the patronage of Mr. E. V. M. de Sousa, Consul for Portugal, and among those present were many well-known members of the Portuguese community. Judging by the crowded hall, the fund should befit to an appreciable extent.

Alice Memorial Hospital. The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospital—Rhenish Mission Church, \$13.65.

The Colony's Health. During last week there were nine cases of enteric fever notified (one British, two French, two Indian and the rest Chinese), of which three ended fatally. There were also two fatal occurrences of diphtheria (both Chinese).

A Weak Defence. A grimy coal cooler appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, on a charge of having in his possession a quantity of coal for which he could not account. Defendant said he bought the coal from some collier whom he could not find. A fine of \$10 was imposed.

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The first half of the programme was concluded by the one act farce, "Packing Up," in which Mr. Jack Braga and Miss Annie Silva impersonated Mr. and Mrs. Chungwater respectively and Mr. J. V. Remedios the luggage-man. The farce reversed general experience and shows an irritable man all behind with his packing and in a generally hopeless condition without his wife's aid. Of course, there is a climax, this being the discovery that the journey cannot be made owing to the packing and sending off in advance of the last pair of trunks. What made the farce all the more humorous was the struggle that Mr. Braga had with his large false moustache, this bit of "make-up" positively refusing to stay on. But this apart, the characters were well played and all immensely enjoyed the item. Mr. E. G. d'Aquino gave a good rendering of "Thora" between the two principal items in this half of the entertainment.

"The Stunts" and their Jester, a group of performers who had been trained by Mr. P. A. Rosario, provided the second portion of the programme and it is not over-stating fact when it is said that they not only did their work with credit but are one of the best combinations of their kind recruited from local talent.

"The Stunts" are composed of the Misses Elfrida Osmund, Marie de Souza, Annie Silva, Phyllis D'Almada e Castro, Anisia Lopes, Gertrude Pina, Moira George Vas, Fernando A. M. Rosario, Arthur F. Baptista, Rodolpho D. Baptista, Dick d'Almada e Castro, Luis E. Remedios, Manuel H. Baptista, Eneas G. d'Aquino, Alberto M. O Remedios, Vasco M. Barradas, Jose M. J. Lopes, Cesario H. Osmund, George V. Osmund, Arthur F. Osmund, Servolo V. Monteiro and Fernando Remondino. Miss Esther Xavier was at the piano.

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Singing of "A Portuguese" and the National Anthem brought what had been a most enjoyable evening to a close.

### CHIEF OFFICER'S THEFTS.

#### Stuff Which he Thought was Useless.

Before Mr. A. Dyer Bell, at the Police Court this morning, I. C. Franssen, chief officer of the a.s. Chinhus, was charged stealing a steel rope, iron stanchions, piping, Manila rope, old canvas and other articles.

In reply to the charge, defendant said he was under the impression that the staff was not required, and that it was an obstruction.

His Worship said that he had inspected the stuff and he failed to agree with defendant that it was not useful.

Captain E. V. Jones said that the stanchions were used to hold the stage in position when loading light cargo.

They were absolutely necessary when loading this class of cargo. They were quite serviceable. The steel however was quite good and serviceable. There were three coils, though not full ones. The piping was serviceable.

The defendant had no right at all to sell the staff. If the staff was to be sold it would be sent to the Company's godown. The chief officer should communicate with the Company if it was not wanted.

His Worship said it seemed to him a very serious thing for a chief officer to take upon himself.

The Captain said defendant had a very good character while he had been with him. He had nothing against him. He had been with the Company about three years. He could not conceive that defendant could be of opinion that the staff was useless.

Defendant said the stages had been left in Taikuo Dock and the stanchions would not be required again. Some of the money he got from the sale he used on himself and some he had still got. They had a carpenter on board whom he paid and about which the Company knew nothing. He paid these wages out of his own pocket.

Coming out of Taikuo Dock there were many sweepings between decks, and the man who bought the staff cleaned it up. He was not allowed to throw it overboard. The chief officer did not use it.

His Worship made an order that the material had to be returned to the Company, and the \$71 which defendant had received as proceeds of the sale, be returned among the marine store dealers.

With regard to the penalty, he thought as this was a very serious case a fine of \$250 should be inflicted. In default of payment, defendant would have to go to prison for three months.

### POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkins, D.S.P.C. (E.), state: Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons (No. 2 Company).

These Platoons will parade at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, December 19. Inspector O.M.S. Alves will take the parade.

Leave Regulations (Parades and Drills.)

Departmental Order No. 87 is suspended until further orders, and the following will take its place:

"87. No member below the rank of Inspector shall absent himself from any parade, drill, lecture, practice, etc., without the permission of either the D.S.P.C. or Adjutant. No application will be entertained unless made in writing and submitted through the proper channels. Inspectors and senior ranks will apply direct for such permission."

Mistakes were of course inevitable, continues the correspondent, but many of them mistakes are hard to excuse—for instance, the resolve of the Germans to invade Belgium, and the protracted failure of our naval authorities to appreciate the capabilities of the submarine.

On the other hand, General Scutari, a lawyer by training, is kept in the country to advise the War Cabinet on strategy; Mr. Lloyd George gets us the munitions which, according to our

## JERUSALEM.

Sermon by the Rev. J. K. Macdonald.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at Union Church on Sunday morning:—"The word that Isaiah the son of Amos saw concerning Judah and Jerusalem"—Isaiah 2/1.

The oracle which follows begins with the classic passage foretold: "A time when men shall beat their swords into ploughshares and study war no more. The eyes behold Zion as the centre of this happy world condition, "many peoples" saying one to another, "Come ye and let us go unto the mountain of the Lord; and He will teach us of His ways, and we will walk in His paths." Not political domination, but moral influence is in the mind of the prophet, influence exercised for ends with which, indeed, political domination is incompatible, a universal justice in which all contentment and peace can ever permanently flourish. Distracted though our world may be at this hour, it is doubtful whether these lofty ideals ever held a closer place in the reasoned hopes of men.

In Western Europe, and now also in America, the war is being maintained in the avowed hope of freeing the future from the menace of strife which has always overhung its past. The dreams, as they have been commonly called, of the prophets are becoming the sober aspiration of practical statesmen, and though their absolute fulfilment may yet be delayed, we have at least a right to believe it has been brought appreciably nearer. If I mistake not, these deep-rooted hopes lie behind the eager interest which has surrounded the occupation of the holy city of Palestine by British troops a week ago. Other considerations, of course, enter in, for the fall of Jerusalem marks the military success of a campaign of great importance to the British Empire. That success will rebound through Arabia, Africa and the whole East, as well as in Europe, especially perhaps in Russia, where veneration for the holy places of Christendom is probably more fervent than anywhere else in the world. The German Emperor had a true eye for effect when some years ago he made himself conspicuous in Damascus and Jerusalem, theatrical and overdone as usual though his policy was. But he will preach no more sermons in Palestine, for the central highway of the Middle East will for the future be under better control than that of either the impossible Turk or the unspeakable Hun. The Palestine campaign was truly spoken of in Parliament as vital to our defence of Egypt. The German ambition to "cut the neck of the British Empire" by crippling it in that central spot has long been frustrated, but the geographical position of Syria has always given it an importance out of proportion to its mere area, and our work in Egypt must be safe from menace on that side.

It is not possible to say at what precise date authentic history of Jerusalem begins. It may not be the Salem of which Melchizedek was King in the time of Abraham, but in that of David we get on surer ground, for he captured the chief city of the Jebusites and made it his capital. That is the first of the numerous sieges which are on record, and it is remarkable for the contempt with which the inhabitants, thinking their city impregnable, greeted the Israelite host. Their gibe that the blind and the lame could hold it against David passed into a common proverb, somewhat as that of the Kaiser about a certain "contemptible little army," bids fair to do. Solomon, by erecting the temple, and later Kings, by improving the fortifications and water supply, added greatly to the strength of the fortress as well as its magnificence. The pride of the Jews in their mountain stronghold comes out freely in the poetry, notably in the 48th Psalm:—"Beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth, is Mount Zion, on the sides of the north, the city of the great King," and so forward. But even stronger

feelings than patriotic pride in making towers and bulwarks is found in the ineffaceable attachment which sprang up later in hearts of the exile Israelites towards the distant home, broken and wasted though it was, by the conquest of Nebuchadnezzar. By the rivers of Babylon Judah's banished ones sat and wept when they remembered Zion. All history contains nothing quite comparable with the passionate devotion which from then even until to-day has lain at the soul of that extraordinary people for the city of their fathers and their faith:—"If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, may my right hand forget her sunning . . . if I prefer not Jerusalem above my chiefest joy." The restoration under Nehemiah and Ezra forms a pathetic picture for this reason, and the most glowing passages of prophecy are those which promise a renewal of God's covenant favour to His chosen people, and their settlement in the ancient seat, a centre of light and blessing to a redeemed humanity dwelling in brotherhood and joyfully walking in the law of the Lord.

Under the Herods in Roman suzerainty the city attains a grandeur and importance unequalled since the days of Solomon. Its people, however, remained haughty and turbulent, impatient of the foreign yoke, and eager for the restoration promised by the prophets but interpreted in a political and not a spiritual sense. Not knowing the day of her visitation, Jerusalem made herself the scene of the cardinal error and crime of history. Her leaders crucified the Lord of Glory, and before that generation had wholly passed away not one stone of its temple was left upon another, and the Jews became what they have since remained, a people without a country. As the scene of our Saviour's sufferings, Jerusalem, though shorn of its material glories, became in time a sacred city in the affection and imagination of the Christians as well as in the undying memory of the Jew. In spite of the protests of Augustine and others against the minglement of sentiment with superstition, it became more and more a place of pilgrimage and relic-hunting, interrupted only by the Moslem conquest which made Jerusalem second only to Mecca in sanctity to followers of the prophet as the place whence the latter took his flight to heaven. Thus arose the protracted struggle of the Crusades which absorbed so much of the energy of the early middle ages, and as to whose general results historians hesitate whether to strike the balance on the side of good or ill. The rule of the Turk came to an end, finally as we believe, a week ago. Bells have been rung in Christian Churches and Te Deums sung to celebrate the event.

It does indeed mark a turning point in history, and we have a right to rejoice, but not as for success in a racial or religious quarrel, the triumph of the last of the Crusades. We have learnt in Christ that neither in Jerusalem nor elsewhere as a question of locality do men worship the Father, and we see in the capture of the ancient city no mere triumph of Christian over Moslem, but the victory of justice over misgovernment and the displacement of oppression by rightful freedom. The sentiments not alone of Christians but no less of Moslem and Jew have been scrupulously respected, and from this time forward, whatever be the political future of the city, let us trust it will be a standing memorial of mutual respect and charity, and not, as in the past, of bigotry and superstitious zeal.

Should the expected occupation by the Jews under international guarantee be carried out, it will be to the general satisfaction. Amongst other outward errors which this war has already put an end to is surely that of the political persecution of the Hebrew race, and if a local centre can be found for them satisfactory to themselves one public shame and sorrow will be gone from God's world, and we may look for new and larger fulfilments of the promise that in Abraham and his seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed. Many will see in these events an inevitable fulfilment of Biblical prophecy foreseen in detail. The field is now on which

## HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Order for Infantry Battalion issued by Major H. A. Morgan state:

Camp.

Reference Infantry Battalion Orders dated 19.11.17, the special train on Saturday, 22nd December, will leave Kowloon for Loura at 3.45 p.m. instead of 2.15 p.m. Reference Corps Order No. 1 dated 17.12.17, the 8.05 a.m. (mail) train will not stop at Shatin, but a special train will leave Kowloon at 8.25 a.m. for Shatin:

Parades.

Reference Corps Order No. 2 dated 17.12.17, No. 8 Platoon (Kowloon Dock Sections Nos. 13, 14 and 15 and men of No. 16 Section who have not attended Camp) will parade at Kowloon Station at 8.15 a.m. on December 23, instead of at Hung Hom Station at 7.50 a.m.

Machine Gun Company (Kowloon Dock N.C.O.s and men) will parade at the same time and place and under the same conditions as No. 8 Platoon.

I feel little qualified to enter, and when the discussion proceeds to anticipations of some spectacular winding up of the present dispensation I cannot help thinking it is wiser to wait and see, and go on with one's work. Jerusalem holds a venerated place in our affections and imagination, but it is difficult to believe that the great purposes of God can be in any way dependent upon what happens to that or any other particular spot in this wide world, which indeed contains no spot where the soul can find from His presence, or in which He is more near than in another to a prepared and seeking heart. We are taught in Christ to look for the Holy City, New Jerusalem, led down from God out of heaven, a new and better order in human society, founded upon principles which are no longer those of the dust, but inspired from the upper world where love rules and God is all in all.

We read the other day that broad-minded proclamation of General Allenby in Arabic, English and several European tongues. I thought, quite reverently, of the inscription in the great language of the ancient world placed over the thorn-crowned head of the Lord who, though crucified, still retained His royalty of nature, and is coming more and more to His rightful sovereignty of place. The "word of the Lord concerning Judah and Jerusalem" will only be fulfilled in Him. Only in Him will swords verily become ploughshares, will middle walls of partition be broken down, and man learn to live in the goodwill of heart which alone can bring peace in their mutual relations.

The Crusader thought to further Christ's Kingdom by the sword, and one result is a bitterness of memory and tradition which forms the main barrier between Christian and Moslem to this day. The Jew has for ages suffered persecution, and if he has been driven into stubborn opposition to the gospel which, after all, his race, speaking humanly, gave to the world, can we wonder?

Christendom—the nominally Christian world—has long been saying "Lord, Lord," and rejecting every effort to obey His word in international affairs visionary and impractical. The result is that Christian civilization is discredited in the eyes of men, and, having tried to get on without God, is now in its consequent disaster asking whether there is a God at all. May we not hope, when once the dear-bought lessons of this time have been laid to heart, that the nations of this world will really set themselves to the building up of that New Jerusalem in which Christ shall truly reign, recognizing that His law of love, so far from being an impracticality, is indeed and quite literally the only possibility under which they can continue to live together at all in this world which God has made, and has given them to power, but which they have only been thinking to exploit?

Amongst other outward errors which this war has already put an end to is surely that of the political persecution of the Hebrew race, and if a local centre can be found for them satisfactory to themselves one public shame and sorrow will be gone from God's world, and we may look for new and larger fulfilments of the promise that in Abraham and his seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed. Many will see in these events an inevitable fulfilment of Biblical prophecy foreseen in detail. The field is now on which

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## CHRISTMAS ORDERS

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1 " Brandy, Martell's XXX	Quart
1 " Whisky, King George IV or Perfection	
1 " Port, Superb Tawny	Quarts
2 " Claret, St. Julian	
1 " Sherry, Old Brown,	
1 " Gin, Old Tom or Dry "D.C.L."	"
1 " Burgundy, Burgoyne's	Quart
1 phial Pomeranzan Bitters	

## No. 2 HAMPER.

1 bottle Champagne, "Victor Clicquot," Quart	\$ 27.00
1 " D.O. M.	Pint
1 " Burgundy, Burgoyne's	
1 " Brandy, Martell's XXX	
2 " Whisky, King George IV or Perfection	
2 " Port, Tawny Dry	Quart
2 " Claret, St. Julian	
1 " Gin Old Tom or Dry "D.C.L."	"
1 " Sherry "Vino de Fatio"	
1 phial Pomeranzan Bitters	

## No. 3 HAMPER.

1 bottle Burgundy, Burgoyne's	Quart
1 " Peppermint, Get Freres	Pint
1 " D.O. M.	
2 " Rich Old-Port	
2 " Whisky, King George IV or Perf.	
1 " Brandy 20-year Old	
1 " Sherry, Amontillado W.S.	
1 " Claret, Medoc.	
1 " Gin Old Tom or Dry	
1 phial Pomeranzan Bitter	

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S.S. "Montego" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. All STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc. apply to Agents:

Hongkong—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.

P. D. BUTTERLAND, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hongkong. J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hongkong. TELEPHONE 42.

**BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**

## APCAR LINE.

## Regular Service Between

SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS,

## EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.

Agents.

**"ELLERMAN" LINE.**  
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS  
TO  
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Stearns proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents,  
or to REISS & Co. Canton  
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.**MOTOR CARS**FOR SALE OR HIRE  
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE, APPLY:  
EXILE GARAGE,  
DEUX VOEUX ROAD.

TEL. NO. 1063.

## SHIPPING

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

## THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination	Steamers	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira, VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Yokohama, and Yokohama ... SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama ... SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama ... SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama ... NAGASAKI, Kobe, and Yokohama ...	Inaba Maru Capt. Higo Alisuta Maru Capt. Ieazdu Kirin Maru Capt. Sasagi	[MON., 31st] T. 12,500 [Dec., at noon.] [SUN., 13th] T. 16,000 [Jan., at 11 a.m.]
KOBE and Yoko-hama .....		TUESDAY, T. 8,000 [18th Dec.]
KOBE .....		

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.  
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.....

Wireless Telegraphy.  
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
B. MORI, Manager.**TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**SAN FRANCISCO LINE  
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.  
Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong.
KOREA MARU	18,000	19th Dec.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	14th Jan.
TEHO MARU	22,000	19th Jan.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	23rd Jan.
SHIMON MARU	22,000	9th Feb.
PERSIA MARU	19,000	

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERSIA MARU" sail direct at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINAS CHUTZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDEAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers. Total.

AMERICA MARU 11,500

KYO MARU 12,000

SEIGO MARU 14,000

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailing, etc. apply to

T. DAICO, Agent.  
Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375, KING'S BUILDINGS.JAVA PACIFIC LINE  
OF THE  
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between MANILA, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

S.S. Tjikembang 27th Dec. S.S. Tjisondari Arakan Bintang

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.  
Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.**CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.**

## FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA &amp; HONOLULU.

JANUARY 26, 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,  
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1334.**THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**Owners of The "SHIRE"  
Line of Steamers.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. Sub Fr. No. 10.

49, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL. TEL. NO. 2150.

## SHIPPING

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

## THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

## SHIPPING

**C. N. C.**

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers To Sail.

BANGKOK Hupeh 19th Dec. at d'light.

HAIPHONG Kai-fong 20th Dec. at noon.

SHANGHAI Sinkiang 20th Dec. at 3 p.m.

WEIHAIWEI &amp; CHEFOO Huichow 27th Dec. at 3 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER. Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL".

MANILA LINE.—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent

Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in

Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and

Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between

Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of

Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are

Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment

at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

## BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIBER,

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong December 18, 1917.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

Death of a China Coast Officer.

The death, on December 2, at Tientsin General Hospital, of Mr. G. W. Watkins, second officer of the "China Merchants" a.s. Feiching, is reported by "Shipping and Engineering," Mr. Watkins, who was a native of New York, came to China from the Philippines in August 1915 and joined the China Merchants' "Chiyuen." He left the company for some time but subsequently rejoined.

A Shipowner's Affairs.

At the London Bankruptcy Court recently, Mr. W. P. Bowyer Official Receiver, presided at the adjourned first meeting of the creditors of Mr. Oscar Treloar, Victor de Lucovich, coal exporter, shipowner and merchant, carrying on business under the style of C. K. George and Co. at 7, East India Avenue, E.C., and Dominion Buildings, Butte Docks, Cardiff. The debtor in March, 1915, took over the above business from Mr. C. K. George, whom he had been assisting therein for some time previously, and which business he asserts he had considerably developed.

In 1916 the debtor and a Mr. Parsons formed Lucovich, Parsons and Co., Ltd., to acquire the ss. "Gledhow" and the ss. "Ethelia." Both steamers are now trading, but as one has been requisitioned by the Government and the other is subject to restrictions entailed by the war, no dividends have been paid.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

York Building. (15)

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**  
HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisines.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND F

## NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.  
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.  
FORWARDING DEPT.:  
1a, Chater Road.

Phone No. 1500.

## KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPI.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)  
This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.  
For freight and passage apply to:  
YORK BUILDING, Tel. 1574.  
Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.  
Agents.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE,

Operating the new First Class Steamers  
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."  
14,000 tons Each.

Hongkong to San Francisco  
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.  
The most comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" Dec. 31st.  
S.S. "VENEZUELA" Jan. 30th, 1918.  
S.S. "ECUADOR" Feb. 27th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Statecabin (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to:  
Company's Office in  
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,  
Telephone No. 141.  
Chater Road.

## HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO &amp; WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	\$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer)	12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer	11.00

## HONGKONG TO CANTON, CANTON TO HONGKONG

TUESDAY, 18th DECEMBER, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.30 p.m. Honam.

## WEDNESDAY, 19th DECEMBER, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Honam.	8.00 a.m. Faishan.
10.00 p.m. Faishan.	4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Sui An Tons 1,651. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.  
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 8 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

## MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

## EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 23rd DECEMBER, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

## "SUI AN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

The attention of the Public is drawn to the special facilities afforded by the Police Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at this Head Police Station for permits.

Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

## FARES AS USUAL.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## CANTON-WUHOW LINE.

S.S. Sainam 588 Tons, and S.S. Nanning 569 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuhow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuhow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trip about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., 111 MATHeson CHINAHouse, Canton, the Main Pier.

## VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

## NOTICE.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Dispatched.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS			
Bangkok	Hupeli	B. & S.	19. Dec.
Shanghai	Siu Kiang	B. & S.	20. Dec.
Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	20. Dec.
Shanghai	Taksang	J. M. Co.	20. Dec.
Sandsakan	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	21. Dec.
Manila	Mausang	J. M. Co.	21. Dec.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	21. Dec.
Amoy and Shanghai	Haitan	D. L. Co.	21. Dec.
Weihaiwei & Chefoo	Tsimanosek	J.C.J. L.	22. Dec.
Manila	Huichow	B. & S.	22. Dec.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	23. Dec.
	Atsuta M.	v. Y. K.	13. Jan.

## NOTICE.

## CONSIGNEES

THE WATERHOUSE STEAMSHIP LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
From VANCOUVER & JAPAN.  
THE Steamship

"MAYACHI MARU"  
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 5 P.M. 27th December, 1917, will be subject to rent.  
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 22nd December, 1917, at 10.00 A.M.

Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Agents.  
Hongkong, 16th December, 1917.

For Particulars, apply to—

S. KAWATE.  
Manager,  
Hongkong, No. 2, Pedder Street.

## NOTICE

During the absence of the staff compiling a Dollar Directory in Singapore, the affairs of the

HONGKONG DOLLAR DIRECTORY  
are being handled by Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Chater Road, to whom all communications can be addressed.

Our P. O. Box. is 431  
Our Telephone No. 1906.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## HOTEL LISTS.

## KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Almond Mr. R. King Edward C. D.

Ayer Mr. King Edward Capt. &

Bannerman G. Macaulay Capt. &

Budge W. Mrs. H. M. C.

Burbury E. A. Skinner F. B.

Cheng Mr. & Mrs. T. S. Matilda & Mr. V.

Cochrane Mr. & Mrs. T. S. Matilda & Mr. V.

Culhane Mr. T. B. Newland E. A.

Cookson E. P. Parsons Mrs. W. C.

Cookson E. P. Richardson Mr. & Mrs. G. E.

Culhane Mr. T. B. Parsons Mrs. W. C.

## STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

## ANOTHER CONVOY DISASTER.

Six Steamers, a Destroyer and Four Armed Trawlers Sunk.  
London, December 17.

In the House of Commons, Sir Eric Geddes announced that as the result of an enemy attack on a Scandinavian convoy, one British and five neutral ships, totalling 8,000 tons, were sunk; also a British destroyer and four armed trawlers.

## THE PALESTINE PRISONERS.

London, December 17.

Reuter's correspondent at Cairo states that so far 563 Turkish officers and 11,474 men have been taken prisoner in Palestine.

## CHAOS SPREADING IN RUSSIA.

London, December 17.

Telegrams from Petrograd continue to reflect the growing chaos throughout the country. The Bolsheviks, in pursuance of their policy of semi-terrorism towards the non-Bolshevik elements, continue to make wholesale arrests, the latest victims being a batch of ex-Treasury officials and also the Director of the Persian Discount Bank, who were holding a meeting to assist the Bank officials at present striking. All Banks in the capital are closed. News from the Provinces is still scrappy and is mostly from Bolshevik sources. There is no confirmation of the arrest of General Kaledin.

## 1789 AND 1917.

## A Historical Parallel.

It may be true that history does not repeat itself; but it is at least certain that the same political causes infallibly produce the same results, writes Lord Sydenham, in the *Sunday Times*. Of this there can be no more striking proof than the similarity between the French and the Russian Revolution.

In 1789, as in 1917, there were conditions which demanded drastic changes. In France, as in Russia, there was no insuperable difficulty in securing the essential reforms by constitutional methods, and there was some hope—in 1789 especially—that a peaceful revolution could be accomplished. We know what actually happened. In France, as in Russia, small minority groups, led by irreconcileable with theories to test or axes to grind, idealists at one end of the scale and anarchists at the other, agreeing only in an ardent desire to destroy existing institutions were able to seize upon power and to bring their countries to disaster.

In France as in Russia, every principle of democracy was flagrantly violated, and the French and Russian peoples played no part, except in so far as they were, terrorised by violence or bribed by promises of material gain. The danger-point was in both cases the national capital. In France the capture of the municipality of Paris was the first step to the control of the Assembly, and later to the subjection, in the name of liberty, of the whole country to the most cruel tyranny that the civilised world had known.

In Russia the Committee of Workmen and Soldiers—workmen who did not work and soldiers who had no stomach for fighting—representing nothing but the revolutionary groups centred in Petrograd, was able to wreck the great armies which had at length been well equipped, and could have played a determining part in ending the war, to paralyse industry and transport, and to increase the national expenditure to a perilous extent. The methods adopted—emissaries, propaganda, sectional committees, and "commissionaries" to cripple the action of the commanders in the field—closely followed the earlier models. In Petrograd, forces of 50,000 armed workmen, corresponding to the "armed sections" used to terrorise Paris, has been formed.

In both cases the extremists overpowered the dreamers, and their plan was to utilise the dangerous elements of the population to set up a rival government which could checkmate the forces of order.

The analogy between the French and the Russian Revolution can be carried further; but there is one marked difference. The Revolutionary Commune of Paris was not wholly secure in power till 1791, when Danton became its Procurator-Substitute. Henceforth, its violence increased, and when, in 1792, it had triumphed, the Reign of Terror could be inaugurated. In Russia the pre-organisation of the revolutionary groups must have been more complete, and present means of communication facilitated

their proceedings. They were, therefore, able to act with tragic rapidity.

Moreover, France in 1789 was not confronted with a military situation demanding the utmost energy and devotion on the part of her armies: while Russia in March last was approaching the crisis of her greatest war. The cataclysm in Russia was thus far more quickly disastrous, and her territories and population being vastly greater and less homogeneous than those of France, peculiar difficulties have arisen.

On the other hand, the tremendous German menace led in less than six months to a demand for the exercise of autocratic power as the only means of saving the nation from utter ruin. M. Kerensky, at the Moscow Conference, expressed his readiness to become a dictator; but the first necessity is the re-establishment of discipline and of the authority of the commanders in the field and abroad. This can be accomplished only by a man of iron will, who will tolerate no rival power, and will frankly accept the advice of the generals, who alone are able to gauge the gravity of the military situation.

With armies which have, in great part, lost all moral, and with an enemy well able to take full advantage of the present debacle, the task must be supremely difficult. In France years elapsed before Napoleon was able to suppress the revolutionary forces and to assume the reins of government. Socialism has been accurately described as "the most audacious, incisive, and dangerous combination of forces and formulas ever brought together in a single movement." Ranging from mild experiments State or municipal management, through class hatred, syndicalism, universal confiscation and atheism, to anarchic communism, the Socialist formulas hold out attractions to minds which are poles apart in moral sense and in intellectual calibre, but especially to all who are rightly or wrongly, disengaged with their lot.

And always, when the attempt to apply them is made, the extremists, who rely on the predatory instinct inherited from uncivilised man, submerge the dreamers and insist on a violent class war, entailing a national catastrophe.

We have lately seen an eager attempt by the leaders of various Socialist groups to impose their will upon trade unions to which they do not even belong, to arrogate to themselves powers to which they have no claim in any democratic sense, and to set up in this country the machinery which has demoralised a gallant army possessing a fine historical record of devotion, led great and patriotic people into chaos, and inflicted incalculable injury upon the cause of the Allies and of the freedom of the world.

If we fail to read aright the plain writing on the wall, then when the war ends we, like Russia may awake to find plans of reconstruction diverted into the disastrous methods of a Socialist revolution. And owing to the intense political and economic complexity of our Empire, the consequences would be infinitely more ruinous and the possibilities of recuperation far more remote than those which Russian patriots now contemplate.

## PHILIPPINES HARVEST.

## An Unusually Prosperous Year Anticipated.

Economic conditions in the islands at the close of the month of November were excellent, according to report received by the Bureau of Internal Revenue from its various agents located all over the provinces. The crops harvested during the month were on the whole satisfactory, and growing crops give promise of good harvests. Industrial conditions are very good, business is brisk, and money plentiful in most of the provinces.

Cagayan has a promising rice crop. This is especially true of the northern part of Cagayan. More land in this district is being planted to rice than formerly. The tobacco crop was larger than usual but the leaf was not of the best quality. It is believed that the circulation of a Spanish translation of Farmers' Bulletin No. 16, of the Bureau of Agriculture, treating of the cultivation, harvesting and curing of tobacco, would greatly improve the quality of the tobacco. There is a large crop of mips taba in the Abug district. The immigration of a large number of Ilocano has relieved the labour situation.

Crop conditions are good in the Illocos provinces and throughout north central Luzon.

In south central Luzon weather conditions indicate good crops. In Batangas and Mindoro the copra, hemp, rice, and sugar crops are in good condition. Big rice and hemp harvests are anticipated in Mindoro. Fishing and lumbering are flourishing, the market for these products being excellent. An exceptionally heavy crop of palay was harvested in Candalaria and Tiaong. Good palay crops were reported in Binan and Santa Rosa also. The copra crop is heavy. Competition in hemp and copra buying was brisk and business in general showed an improvement over the preceding month.

In Camarines, Albay, and Sorsogon the growing crops were doing well everywhere. A good yield of rice was being harvested and an unusually large acreage of good rice is still to be harvested while rice planting is still going on in some parts of the district. Most of the local industries were in better condition than in past years. The business of moving passengers and freight by auto was active.

The output of chewing tobacco factories and distilleries was greater than ever before. Activity in handing native food products and locally made household articles was unusual. Money, except small change, was plentiful.

Business was slow in Pansay and Negros due to a scarcity of money. The lack of shipping sent the price of sugar down, causing this condition of affairs. The milling of sugar at San Carlos began about November 15. It was expected that that would relieve the situation to a certain extent. Rice was being harvested in Capiz and in the northern part of Iloilo. The crop should exceed all previous crops.

Crops are growing well in Samar and Leyte. Hemp and copra are in good condition. Fishing is one of the main industries.

We have lately seen an eager attempt by the leaders of various Socialist groups to impose their will upon trade unions to which they do not even belong, to arrogate to themselves powers to which they have no claim in any democratic sense, and to set up in this country the machinery which has demoralised a gallant army possessing a fine historical record of devotion, led great and patriotic people into chaos, and inflicted incalculable injury upon the cause of the Allies and of the freedom of the world.

Prosperous conditions prevail in Mindanao and Sulu. In Zamboanga, Atkins Knoll and Co. of San Francisco have opened up offices and intend to run a trading schooner for the purchase of hemp and copra. A hemp press is being set up in Zamboanga and hemp will soon be classified there instead of in Manila. Pacific coast capitalists have commenced what promises to be the

## NO PASSPORT.

## A DUTCHMAN SENT TO GOAL.

## Attempt to Reach Canton by Motor Car.

The story of how a Dutchman attempted to evade the authorities and leave the Colony without having a passport was told to Mr. A. Dyer Bell, at the Police Court this morning, when Henricus Maurice Robert Heymans van de Donwer was charged that he did unlawfully, and without the permission of the Governor, attempt to leave the Colony of Hongkong without a pass issued by or under the authority of the Captain Superintendent of Police.

The explanation defendant gave was that his name was on the British Black List in Java which he had just left. He saw the British Consul in that place and asked for his assistance in getting it removed, and this was promised. He left Java to go to Amsterdam, where he was going to set up in business for himself and represent a Manchester and Birmingham firm and he also wanted to be with his wife and child. He got to Singapore and had no trouble and he then came on to Hongkong. He immediately went up to see Assistant Colonial Secretary and told him that he wished to proceed further to Holland, but a passport was refused because his name had not yet been removed from the British Black List in Java, and he was told that he would have to go back to Java.

The Hon. Mr. McL. Messer, C.S.P., prosecuted and said there were certain reasons which he was not going into why defendant should have gone back to Batavia. Defendant was found in a motor car. He was stopped at Taipo by a look-out. The swing bridge at Taipo had been especially drawn up over the level crossing and the car could not go on. This took place at 8.15 at night.

Defendant was trying to go to Canton. Defendant had a lot of baggage in the car with him.

His Worship, addressing defendant, said:—"You were refused permission but you tried to get through. It was deliberate disobedience of the laws of the Government and you knew it.

It was a deliberate attempt to get away at night in a vehicle that was not likely to be stopped.

Considering the fact that you are on the British Black List, you must have known that you were deliberately infringing the law all along the line."

His Worship asked Mr. Messer if he had anything more to say on the matter, and Mr. Messer replied that it was a serious case and if His Worship sent defendant to prison he would convey anything to the defendant said to His Excellency the Governor.

His Worship sentenced defendant to prison for six months.

## Postage Stamps in China.

The British Post Office gives notices that stamps not surcharged "China" will not be accepted in payment of postage after December 31st, 1917, as has already been notified. This applies to all British Post Offices in China.—Central China Post.

## An Interesting Announcement.

The invitations for the marriage of Mme. Borgeois and Mr. Handine of the C. M. Customs, Tientsin, have been issued, and the ceremony was to take place on Saturday the 15th inst. in all Sainte Church, Tientsin.

largest rubber plantation in the Philippines islands on the island of Basilan. A ship building yard will soon begin operations on the Basilan island. The immigration of Filipinos from the north is increasing. Mindanao seems to have a prosperous future assured.

According to these reports there are a few cases of rinderpest in Mindanao and Sulu. In Zamboanga, Atkins Knoll and Co. of San Francisco have opened up offices and intend to run a trading schooner for the purchase of hemp and copra. A hemp press is being set up in Zamboanga and hemp will soon be classified there instead of in Manila. Pacific coast capitalists have commenced what promises to be the

## CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

## Four Cases On The Calendar.

The December Criminal Sessions opened this morning at the Supreme Court before Sir William Ross Davies, when there only four cases on the calendar. Two of these were in connection with returned banished, one in connection with robbery and assault by three men, and the other in connection with a counterfeiting apparatus.

## Returned Banished Sentenced.

The first case dealt with was that in which Keung Mun, alias Lau Mun, was charged with disobeying a banishment order, to which he pleaded guilty.

It was stated by Mr. G. H. Wakeman (Crown Solicitor) that the defendant was arrested on November 14. There were five previous convictions, the first being in 1908 for larceny. The next was in December, 1909, when he was banished for five years. He was again arrested on February 1, 1910, for larceny and returning from banishment, when he was again banished but was re-arrested in October of the same year for larceny. In May, he was banished for 20 years, but was arrested in November last.

The prisoner admitted that he had been banished several times, and said that he only came back this time on his way to his native home.

His Lordship said that the Colony did not want men of the prisoner's class here, although the man seemed determined to give it the benefit of his company. The sentence would be three years' hard labour.

Lo Hop, alias Lo On, alias Chan Yau, was also charged with returning from banishment and admitted the offence.

The Crown Solicitor stated that the man was arrested on November 27. He had been banished three times before—in 1915, in 1916 and again last year, when he was banished for life.

Prisoner said he had come to Hongkong to look for his son, who had run away after being beaten.

His Lordship sentenced the man to two years' hard labour.

## A Trio of Cowards.

Three men, named Au Yin, Lam Tsai, and Ng Fok, were charged with committing robbery with violence, there being two counts to the indictment against each man. They all pleaded guilty.

The Crown Solicitor stated that the offence took place in Lower Lascar Road on December 3. Two women and two small children were in the house at about nine o'clock in the morning, when a knock was heard at the door, someone saying that they had some money to pay one of the women. As soon as the door was opened, the three men, who were armed with knives and pepper, rushed in and seized the two women, bound and gagged them and took them to a cubicle at the rear of the premises. They also threatened the two children. Boxes were broken open and a quantity of jewellery and money taken away. During the proceedings someone came to the door, which had been fastened, and asked if anything unusual was happening.

Boxes were broken open and a quantity of jewellery and money taken away. During the proceedings someone came to the door, which had been fastened, and asked if anything unusual was happening.

He denied the offence.

The following were empanelled on the jury:—Messrs. S. W. A. Uldall, O. B. Brooke, A. Matthies, J. J. Jonckheer, E. L. Sim, J. Mitchell, and A. Jenkins.

The Crown Solicitor stated that there were five dies, corresponding to half gilders of the Netherlands Government. This was a curious case, for one man had already been sentenced in connection with it. The prisoner was the informer in the case at the last Criminal Sessions, but it could now be proved that he was the prime mover in the setting up of the establishment which was raided at Sham Shui Po. It was a bit of a mystery as to why he had given information with regard to his own business, but his accomplices, as well as the man who was previously sentenced, would be giving evidence against him.

Evidence was then taken, the witnesses including the Consul-General for the Netherlands, who spoke to the dies being similar to the die used for making half gilders.

Prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to five years' hard labour.

## FOOTBALL NOTES.

## The Christmas Matches.

Two good matches have been arranged for Boxing Day so that lovers of football will have an opportunity of witnessing some good sport.

The chief match is England v. Scotland, on the Club Ground at 4 p.m., and the following have been selected to represent the respective teams.—

England :—Goal, Crocker, Navy; backs, Cooker and Black, Navy; half-backs, Townsend, R.G.A., Smith R.E., and Hortop, R.E.; forwards, Hutchison, Navy; Llewellyn, Navy; Sayers, Middlesex; Green, R.G.A.; Walston, Middlesex.

Scotland :—Goal, Rodger, Club; backs, Irvine and Mc. Cubbin, Club; half-backs, Chassells, Club; Stewart, Club; White, R.E.; forwards, Youngman, R.G.A.; Cook, Middlesex; Gordon, R.E.; McTavish, Club, Stalker, Club.

Referee.—Mr. Wright.

As will be seen, the Navy is well represented in the English side, no less than five being included in the team. This will no doubt cause much surprise to many. Scotland have quite a useful side, and if they turn out as shown above, they should win comfortably.

The other match is the Military of the 2nd Div. versus The Rest. The teams are:—

Military :—Goal, Glenny, S. & D.; backs, Jones, R.G.A., and Lawrence, S. & D.; half-backs, Sharman, R.G.A., Waller, R.E.; French, Middlesex; forwards, Millard, R.E.; Watson, R.G.A.; Osborne, R.E.; Connor, S. & D.; Jones, J., R.G.A.

The Rest :—Goal, U.M. Omar, St. Joseph's; backs, Ching Hoo, S. China Ath. and E. Hyndman, St. J.; half-backs, Pasco, Kowloon, S.C.A.; forwards, R. Omar, St. J.; Moesden, Kowloon; Hyndman, St. J.; Au Kit Sang, S.C.A.; Fu Po Kun, S.C.A.

Referee.—Lieut. Attwell.

This match starts at 2.30 p.m. on the Club Ground.

The price of admission to the stand for this match is 50 cents and the seats in front 20 cents.

For the England v. Scotland match, the stand will be \$1, and the seats in front 50 cents. The whole of the proceeds will be in aid of the Halifax Relief Fund, and the Star and Garter Fund.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

## CEMENT.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

Sir,—I notice with some surprise the use being made of cement in some of the building operations proceeding in the Colony, obviously from Haiphong! Is this an indication that cement can be imported cheaper than it can be purchased locally, or that our own Cement Co. is so stupendously busy that it cannot "fill" local orders?



*Golofina*

THE HIGHEST GRADE JAMAICA LEAF.  
TRY BOUQUETS.  
PERFECTOS CONNOISSEURS.  
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"PERFECTO"  
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#### OUR AIRPLANE FLEET.

##### What Britain is Doing.

In an interview in London, Major-General Sir David Henderson, for some time head of the British Air Board, warns the United States against what may be termed excess of standardization in airplane construction. This is a knotty problem. Without a good deal of standardization of parts it would be impossible to turn out thousands of airplanes and keep them in repair. On the other hand, evolution in design has been so rapid in Europe since the War began that each new terror of the air was soon consigned to the scrap heap, or withdrawn for the training of novices. With Tsubes and Fokkers the Germans ruled the skies for a while, but vastly improved machines are now fighting for supremacy in the air on the western front. For war purposes the airplanes with which the European combatants began the struggle are now archaic.

Perhaps it is because British aviation has always been in a state of transition and experiment that General Henderson looks with misgiving upon standardization on any large scale. Certain it is that the British, who entered the War with eighty airplanes, none of which could fly faster than as many miles in an hour, have performed almost a miracle in developing their air service. The Royal Flying Corps did, indeed, save Sir John French's expeditionary army in the retreat from Mons by vigilant and tireless reconnaissance; but at the outbreak of war the Germans could show at least seven machines for every one the British had, and the German superiority in personnel was overwhelming. By the time the battle of the Somme opened, 1st July, 1916, the British had won in the stern chase, which seemed like a forlorn hope, and in that long drawn out offensive they drove the Ger-

mans from the air above the fighting line. To-day the British still have an advantage in spite of the swaggering of the German monthly bulletins. Like ourselves, the British had to begin by designing the right kind of motor. Originally they used a French engine and a German magneto. The fact of the matter is they had precious little time for standardization as a system.

Still, as has been said,

standardization is essential to the American plan of the most efficient airplane navy in the world; but it must not be carried to an extreme. American inventiveness should be able to master the problem of progressive standardization. The expression describes the policy of the Germans, who have had remarkable success with their engines. But as improvements are made the Americans should be ready to re-standardize. We must have the most powerful engines and the latest planes that money can buy. With considerably more than half billion to spend on the air service we will excel in it.

An unchallengeable supremacy in fighting and bombing machines wins the War; still, we must not let the grass grow under our feet. Only the other day General George O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, advertised for 100,000 machinists, electricians, carpenters, and gasoline engine men. They are wanted in the aviation section of the Signal Corps to keep the army airplanes in repair. The incident is suggestive. We have not yet the airplanes to keep in repair, but only a nucleus. There is a vast amount of work to be done before the American manufacturers are fairly started on their record-breaking enterprise. A good beginning has been made with the Liberty motor. It may not be the best in the world—General Henderson, indeed, hints at "teething trouble"—but if the Liberty needs improvement they will follow fast. Perhaps it is not extravagant to say that in a few months we shall be turning out airplanes faster than our visitors can "assimilate." *The New York Times.*

NOTICES.  
**WAI KEE.**  
FLAG & SAILMAKER.  
No. 129, Des Vaux Road Central  
Top Floor,  
HONGKONG.  
Telephone No. 1833



#### POST OFFICE.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, British, French S. and E. Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Rhodesia have been suspended.

On and after the 1st October, 1917, the rate of postage on letters from Hongkong to Fatshan, Chan Chuen, and Whampoa will be 4 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, B. I. maria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunanfu and Mengkuo and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—  
Parcel not over 1 lbs... 90 cents.  
Do. 1 lbs... \$1.80  
Do. 11 lbs... 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

#### IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undeclared articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufacturers of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

The Parcel Post service to Aden (except in respect of parcels for military and naval addressees) has been suspended.

#### FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting name of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

#### LOCAL AND REGULAR MAI LS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.  
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.  
Cheung Chow.—Weeks days, 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.  
Shatinukok, Shatin and Sheungabui.—Week days, 4 p.m.  
Aberdeen, Au Tu, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.  
Canton, Samshui, and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., Registration 5 p.m., Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.  
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.  
Hongkong.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturday, 9 a.m.; Sundays, 7.30 a.m.  
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Saturdays, 5 p.m.  
Shamchun.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHUANGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.  
Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.  
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 a.m.  
Tai Po.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.  
Shek Ki.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.  
Kong Chon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.  
Kumohuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.  
Kwai Chung.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Saturdays, 7 p.m.; Sundays, 7 p.m.; Holidays, 9 p.m.

#### MOVEMENTS OF STREAMERS.

Telegraphic advice from the San Francisco Office of the China Mail S. Co. shows that the ss. CHINA arrived at that port on Wednesday, December 13, 1917.

#### WEATHER REPORT.

December 18th, 11th, 12th.—No returns from Indo-China. Pressure has decreased considerably over N. Japan owing to the passage of a depression to the north of Hokkaido; it has increased elsewhere, especially over N. China; the anticyclone having regained considerable intensity.

Fresh to strong winds will prevail along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong. Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 31.45 inches against an average of 32.65 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

N.W. Wind, fresh to strong force.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock N.W. wind, strong to gale.

2 Formosa Channel N. winds, strong to gale.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamockas The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, December 18, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Winds. Direction Force Weather.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vostock	5a	29.95	17	n	w			
Temuro	5a	29.0		w				
Makodai	5a	29.44		w				
Tokio	5a	29.75		nww				
Kochi	5a	30.03		nnw				
Agasaki	5a	30.17		nnw				
Kagima	5a	30.13		n				
Yashima	5a	30.18		n				
Naha	5a	30.19		nne				
Ishigima	5a	30.17		n				
Sonin Is.	5a	30.02		ww				
W'haiwo	5a	30.28	26	87	n			
Hankow	5a	30.28	26	87	n			
Ichang	5a	30.28	26	87	n			
Chinkiang	5a	30.47	25	67	nw			
Shanghai	5a	30.39	23	68	n			
Gutaiif	5a	30.50	22	79	n			
Sharp P.	5a	30.50	22	79	n			
Amoy	5a	30.31	23	79	n			
Taihoku	5a	30.35	23	93	n			
Taichu	5a	30.13	23	66	nne			
Tainan	5a	30.04	27	66	n			
Kochun	5a	30.01	66	59	nne			
P'dore	5a	30.12	59	59	nne			
Canton	6a	30.42	52	65	n			
H'kong	6a	31.16	54	74	n			
Gap Rock	6a	30.13						
Macao	6a	31.14	54	70	n			
Wuchow	6a							
Phuket	7a							
Tourane	7a							
C. St. J.	7a							
Aparsi	7a							
Dagupan	7a	29.50	73	98				
Manila	7a	29.50	73	98				
Lagap	7a	29.50	73	98				
Tacloban	7a							
Hollo	7a	29.78	73	92	n			
Surigao	4.20	29.56	75	95	sw			
Labuan	6	29.73	78	95	sw			

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant, Hongkong Observatory, Dec. 18, 1917.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100%.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

#### METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day On date On date On date  
at 10 a.m. at 10 a.m. at 10 a.m.  
Barometer 30.02 30.15 30.13  
Temperature 66 54 62  
Humidity 69 72 58  
Wind Direction W. N. E.  
Force 1 1 3  
Weather b b b  
State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h mist, i lightning, o overcast, p passing shower, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

E. C. W. CLAXTON, Director.

#### TIDE TABLE.

From 17th Dec. to 23rd Dec.

Date	High Water	Low Water	Mean Tide





<tbl\_r cells="4" ix="5" maxcspan